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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/757,560	GUSTAFSSON, PATRIK	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Philip C. Lee	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 June 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13,15-26,28-33 and 36-41* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8,11-13,15-26,28-33 and 36-41* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *9 and 10* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. This action is responsive to the amendment and remarks filed on June 27, 2007.

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/13/06 has been entered.

3. Claims 1-13, 15-26, 28-33 and 36-41 are presented for examination.

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. code not included in this office action can be found in a prior office action.

Objection

5. Claim 36 is objected to because of the following typographical error: Lines 14-15, "the the".

6. Claim 33 is objected to because according to MPEP 608.01, antecedent basis for the terms appearing in the claims, while an applicant is not limited to the nomenclature used in the application as filed, he or she should make appropriate amendment of the specification whenever this nomenclature is departed from by amendment of the claims so as to have clear support or antecedent basis in the specification for the new terms appearing in the claims. Applicant will be

required to make appropriate amendment to the description to provide clear support or antecedent basis for the terms appearing in the claims provided no new matter is introduced. The term "computer-readable storage *medium*" is lacking clear support or antecedent basis in the description of the specification.

7. Claims 9 and 10 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 101

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. Claims 19-26, 28-32, 36-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because "A cellular communication system", "A terminal" or "A network" does not include any functional structure of a system, terminal or network, respectively (i.e. functional structure of an apparatus). A system, terminal or network given its broadest interpretation, without any functional structure, can be interpreted as software (i.e. program per se), which is not one of the categories of statutory subject matter.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112

10. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 1, 19, 33, 36 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The limitation of "sending, in response to said identifying, a request signal to the help portal server by the terminal..." recited in claim 1, and similar limitations recited in claims 19, 33, 36 and 38 were not supported in the specification. It is noted that the specification disclosed "resends the access-request signal 30 to the help-portal server 24" (i.e., resending the *same* access-request signal 30, instead of sending a request signal *different* from the access-request signal 30 to the help-portal server).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

11. Claims 1-8, 11-13, 18-26, 28, 30-33 and 36-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalke, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0137890 (hereinafter Kalke) in view of Muramatsu et al, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2006/0155803 (hereinafter Muramatsu).

12. Kalke and Muramatsu were cited in the last office action.

13. As per claims 1 and 33, Kalke taught the invention substantially as claimed by which a terminal (10) (122, fig. 1), comprising:

sending an access-request signal (page 5, paragraph 84) (sending of self activation PDP Request) comprising a well-known uniform resource locator to a network by a terminal for connecting to server of said network (842, fig. 8, page 5, paragraphs 79 and 84, page 9, paragraph 148) and for requesting a provisioning signal or a management session signal for configuring the terminal (page 4, paragraph 65; page 9, paragraph 143);

14. receiving by the terminal, in response to said sending the access-request signal (page 5, paragraph 84) (in response to sending of self activation PDP request), an identity of said help-portal server (IP address space on Gateway/Portal) using a chain of trust comprising at least two consecutive exchanges of information between trusted elements of the network and the terminal (page 5, paragraphs 84-89; page 9, paragraph 149) (it is noted that the HLR is defined with trusted information such as self-activation information, hence the HLR is a trusted element of the network. The process of self-activation is considered as a "chain of trust" because it originated with a trusted HLR, and element (e.g., IP address for self-activation space on Gateway) provided by the trusted HLR is also trusted.); and

sending, in response to said identifying, a request signal to the help-portal server by the terminal with a request to provide the provisioning signal or the management session signal to

the terminal (page 5, paragraph 91; page 9, paragraph 149; fig. 10) (sending self activation PDP request to Gateway/Portal based on the IP address space on the Gateway/Portal);

wherein, after being configured using the provisioning signal or the management session signal, the terminal is enabled for handling data-protocol services (page 4, paragraph 60; page 6, paragraphs 109, 110; page 7, paragraph 114) and dynamically configured for the data-protocol services specific to a service provider (terminal enable for receiving activation/provisioning service associated with a particular service provider (page 4, paragraph 60; page 7, paragraph 114) based on said chain of trust so as to be able to connect said terminal to an IP backbone network via a network (device is able to connect to an "back end" activation/provisioning server via a network) (page 4, paragraphs 70-71), which provides said data-protocol services and which is provided by said service provider (page 5, paragraph 91; page 7, paragraph 114) (connection based on chain of trust between MS and provisioning server).

15. Kalke did not explicitly use a well-known uniform resource locator (URL) for connecting to a help-portal server. Muramatsu taught sending a request to connect to a help-portal server by a terminal using a well-known uniform resource locator for said help-portal server (PVS 500) (page 4, paragraphs 55, 65; page 5, paragraphs 79, 80).

16. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Muramatsu with Kalke because Muramatsu's teaching of URL for connecting to a help-portal server would increase the efficiency of Kalke's

system by providing a plurality of services such as provisioning services using a single uniform resource locator (URL).

17. As per claim 19, Kalke taught the invention substantially as claimed comprising:

a terminal (122, fig. 1), enabled for handling data-protocol services (page 4, paragraph 60; page 6, paragraphs 109, 110; page 7, paragraph 114) and dynamically configured for the data-protocol services specific to a service provider (page 4, paragraph 60) in a secure way based on a chain of trust (page 4, paragraphs 70-71), responsive to a provisioning signal or to a management session signal for configuring the terminal (page 4, paragraph 70), for providing an access-request signal (page 5, paragraph 84) comprising a well-known uniform resource location for connecting to a server (page 9, paragraph 148), for sending, in response to identifying said help-portal server, a request signal to the help-portal server with a request to provide the provisioning signal or the management session signal to the terminal (page 5, paragraph 91; page 9, paragraph 149; fig. 10) (sending self activation PDP request to Gateway/Portal based on the IP address space on the Gateway/Portal); and

18. a network provided by said service provider (page 7, paragraph 114) and comprising said help-portal server (842, fig. 8; 1028, fig. 10), responsive to the access-request signal (page 5, paragraph 84), for providing the data-protocol services specific to the service provider (page 4, paragraph 70), for said identifying, in response to said sending the access-request signal (page 5, paragraph 84), said help-portal server to said terminal using said chain of trust comprising at least two consecutive exchanges of information between trusted elements of the network and the terminal (page 5, paragraphs 84-89; page 9, paragraph 149) (it is noted that the HLR is defined

with trusted information such as self-activation information, hence the HLR is a trusted element of the network. The process of self-activation is considered as a "chain of trust" because it originated with a trusted HLR, and element (e.g., IP address for self-activation space on Gateway) provided by the trusted HLR is also trusted.), for providing the provisioning signal or the management session signal to the terminal to perform said configuring (page 5, paragraphs 83-90; page 6, paragraph 106; page 9, paragraph 149) and for enabling after said configuring a connection of said terminal to an IP backbone network via the network (page 4, paragraphs 70-71; page 6, paragraph 108).

19. Kalke did not explicitly use a well-known uniform resource locator (URL) for connecting to a help-portal server. Muramatsu taught sending a request to connect to a help-portal server by a terminal using a well-known uniform resource locator for said help-portal server (PVS 500) (page 4, paragraphs 55, 65; page 5, paragraphs 79, 80).

20. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Muramatsu with Kalke because Muramatsu's teaching of URL for connecting to a help-portal server would increase the efficiency of Kalke's system by providing a plurality of services such as provisioning services using a single uniform resource locator (URL).

21. As per claim 36, Kalke taught the invention substantially as claimed for a terminal (122, fig. 1), comprising:

A browser user agent block, for providing an access-request signal comprising a well-known uniform resource locator to a network for connecting to a server of said network (page 5, paragraphs 79 and 84; page 9, paragraph 148), for sending, in response to identifying said help-portal server, a request signal to the help-portal server with a request to provide the provisioning signal or the management session signal to the terminal (page 5, paragraph 91; page 9, paragraph 149; fig. 10) (sending self activation PDP request to Gateway/Portal based on the IP address space on the Gateway/Portal), wherein said terminal is configured to receive an identity of said help-portal server (IP address space on Gateway/Portal), using a chain of trust comprising at least two consecutive exchanges of information between trusted elements of the network and the browser user agent block (page 5, paragraphs 84-89; page 9, paragraph 149) (it is noted that the HLR is defined with trusted information such as self-activation information, hence the HLR is a trusted element of the network. The process of self-activation is considered as a "chain of trust" because it originated with a trusted HLR, and element (e.g., IP address for self-activation space on Gateway) provided by the trusted HLR is also trusted.), and

Wherein, after being configured using the provisioning signal or the management session signal, the terminal is enabled for handling data-protocol servers (page 4, paragraph 60; page 6, paragraphs 109, 110; page 7, paragraph 114) and dynamically configured for the data-protocol services specific to a service provider in a secure way based on said chain of trust so as to be able to connect said terminal to an IP backbone network via a network (device is able to connect to an "back end" activation/provisioning server via a network) (page 4, paragraphs 70-71), which is configured to provide said data-protocol services and which is provided by said service provider

(page 5, paragraph 91; page 7, paragraph 114) (connection based on chain of trust between MS and provisioning server).

22. Kalke did not explicitly use a well-known uniform resource locator (URL) for connecting to a help-portal server. Muramatsu taught sending a request to connect to a help-portal server by a terminal using a well-known uniform resource locator for said help-portal server (PVS 500) (page 4, paragraphs 55, 65; page 5, paragraphs 79, 80).

23. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Muramatsu with Kalke because Muramatsu's teaching of URL for connecting to a help-portal server would increase the efficiency of Kalke's system by providing a plurality of services such as provisioning services using a single uniform resource locator (URL).

24. As per claim 38, Kalke taught the invention substantially as claimed comprising:

25. A help-portal server (842, fig. 8; 1028, fig. 10), for providing the data-protocol services specific to a service provider (page 4, paragraphs 70-71), responsive to the request signal from a terminal for providing the provisioning signal or the management session signal to the terminal to perform configuring of said terminal (page 5, paragraphs 83-90; page 6, paragraph 106; page 9, paragraph 149) and for enabling after said configuring a connection of said terminal to an IP backbone network via the network, which is configured to provide said data-protocol services and which is provided by said service provider (page 4, paragraphs 70-71; page 6, paragraph

108), wherein, in response to an access-request signal comprising a well-known uniform resource locator for connecting to a server from a terminal (page 9, paragraph 148), the network is configured to identify said help-portal server to said terminal using a chain of trust comprising at least two consecutive exchanges of information between trusted elements of the network and the terminal (page 5, paragraphs 84-89; page 9, paragraph 149) (it is noted that the HLR is defined with trusted information such as self-activation information, hence the HLR is a trusted element of the network. The process of self-activation is considered as a "chain of trust" because it originated with a trusted HLR, and element (e.g., IP address for self-activation space on Gateway) provided by the trusted HLR is also trusted.).

26. Kalke did not explicitly use a well-known uniform resource locator (URL) for connecting to a help-portal server. Muramatsu taught sending a request to connect to a help-portal server by a terminal using a well-known uniform resource locator for said help-portal server (PVS 500) (page 4, paragraphs 55, 65; page 5, paragraphs 79, 80).

27. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Muramatsu with Kalke because Muramatsu's teaching of URL for connecting to a help-portal server would increase the efficiency of Kalke's system by providing a plurality of services such as provisioning services using a single uniform resource locator (URL).

28. As per claims 2, 21 and 37, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1, 19 and 36 above. Kalke further taught wherein said data-protocol services specific to said service provider are provided by a general packet radio service (page 9, paragraph 149).

29. As per claim 3, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Kalke further taught wherein the access-request signal is sent by a browser user agent block of the terminal (page 4, paragraphs 61-62).

30. As per claims 4 and 20, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 19 above. Muramatsu further taught wherein the well-known uniform resource locator is allowed by an access control profile of the terminal (page 4, paragraphs 55, 65; page 5, paragraphs 79, 80).

31. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Muramatsu with Kalke for the same reason set forth in claim 1 above.

32. As per claim 5, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Kalke further taught comprising sending the provisioning signal or the management session signal to the terminal for configuring the terminal (page 4, paragraph 70).

33. As per claims 6 and 30, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 5 and 19 above. Kalke further taught wherein the provisioning signal is sent over an IP bearer or sent using a short message service protocol (fig. 12) (i.e. WAP gateway 1244 connected to the portal 252 as IP bearer).

34. As per claims 7 and 31, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 6 and 30 above. Kalke further taught wherein said provisioning signal is sent over the IP bearer using a hypertext transfer protocol or a hypertext transfer protocol secure (page 4, paragraph 62).

35. As per claims 8 and 32, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 6 and 30 above. Kalke further taught wherein said provisioning signal is sent over the air (page 6, paragraph 110).

36. As per claims 11 and 40, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 38 above. Kalke further taught wherein after forwarding the access-request signal to the help-portal server, the method further comprises: sending a user authentication request signal to an authentication block of the network or to the terminal or to both, the authentication block and the terminal, respectively, by the help-portal server, and a receiving authentication confirmation signal back from the authentication block or from the terminal, respectively, or from both, the authentication block and the terminal (page 14, paragraphs 226 and 228); and

determining if the terminal is authentic by the help-portal server based on the authentication confirmation signals (page 14, paragraph 227).

37. As per claims 12 and 25, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 19 above. Kalke and Muramatsu further taught wherein said access-request signal contains user identification information (e.g. MSISDN) (see Kalke, page 5, paragraphs 85-86), a generic uniform resource locator (URL) request for the help-portal server or for the help-portal server and a device management server (see Muramatsu, page 4, paragraphs 55, 65; page 5, paragraphs 79, 80), and a well-known access point node name for accessing the trusted access point node or a wildcard access point node (see Kalke, page 5, paragraph 87).

38. As per claims 18 and 22, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 19 above. Kalke further taught comprises: starting a browser user agent by a starting signal (page 8, paragraph 139). (Note that Kalke taught activate a device with user interface (i.e. browser user agent), thus it is inherent that a user must present a starting signal to start the user interface (e.g. clicking on an interface icon).

39. As per claims 23 and 39, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 19 and 38 above. Although Kalke taught comprising:

a trusted domain name service server, responsive to the access-request signal from the terminal, for identifying to the terminal an address mapping for the help-portal server (page 5, paragraph 86);

a trusted access point node, responsive to the access-request signal, for providing to the terminal a trusted element (e.g. HLR) with information associated with the access-request signal (page 6, paragraph 106; page 8, paragraph 130; page 9, paragraph 149) (noted that information of access-request signal can be defined in HLR and DNS (page 6, paragraph 106; page 8, paragraph 130));

a trusted home location register, responsive to the access-request signal, for providing the trusted access point node to the terminal (page 6, paragraph 106; page 8, paragraph 130; page 9, paragraph 149), and optionally

an authentication block, responsive to an authentication request signal, for providing the one authentication confirmation signal to the help-portal server (page 14, paragraphs 226-228), however, Kalke and Muramatsu did not specifically teach the trusted access point node for providing the trusted domain name service server. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made for the trusted access point node to provide the terminal a trusted domain name service server because by doing so it would allow their systems to map request to corresponding Internet Protocol address in order to transmit the request to the destination.

40. As per claims 13, 26 and 41, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 11, 23 and 38 above. Kalke further taught comprises:

sending a triggering signal (e.g. request) to a provisioning server by the help-portal server (page 4, paragraph 66; fig. 8); and (Since the wireless device access the provisioning server 852 via portal server, thus the request must be forward to the provisioning server by the portal server)

sending a provisioning signal by the provisioning server to the terminal and so configuring said terminal (page 4, paragraph 70).

41. As per claim 24, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 23 above. Kalke and Muramatsu further taught wherein a security of configuring the terminal is ensured by means of the chain of trust built by the trusted home location register (see Kalke, 1132, fig. 11), by the well-known access point node name for accessing the trusted access point node (see Kalke, page 5, paragraph 87), by the trusted access point node (see Kalke, page 5, paragraph 86) (i.e. GGSN that handles the specific APN), by the trusted domain name service server (see Kalke, 1024, fig. 10) and by the well-known uniform resource locator (see Kalke, page 5, paragraphs 85-86, i.e., Note that it is inherent that DNS query must included a URL in order for the DNS to retrieve a list of IP addresses; see Muramatsu, page 4, paragraphs 55, 65; page 5, paragraphs 79, 80).

42. As per claim 28, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 23 above. Kalke further taught wherein the network further comprises: a device management server (242, fig. 2), responsive to the access-request signal (PDP Context Request) and to a further access-request signal (subsequent PDP Context Request) containing a network access authentication (i.e. responsive to PDP Context Request containing MSISDN), for providing the management session signal to the terminal for configuring the terminal (page 4, paragraphs 69-70).

43. Claims 15-17 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalke, and Muramatsu in view of Martin, JR. et al, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0023849 (hereinafter Martin, JR.).

44. As per claims 15 and 29, Kalke and Muramatsu taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 11 and 28 above. Although Kalke taught comprising:

sending an initial provisioning triggering signal to a device management server for initial provisioning (see Kalke, page 4, paragraphs 65-66), however, Kalke and Muramatsu did not teach sending a further triggering signal by the help-portal server to an initialization content handler of the terminal, said further triggering signal containing a proxy address for connecting to the device management server. Martin, JR taught comprising: sending a further triggering signal by the help-portal server to an initialization content handler of the terminal, said further triggering signal containing a proxy address for connecting to the device management server (see Martin, JR., page 3-4, paragraphs 29-30).

45. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Kalke, Muramatsu, and Martin, JR. because Martin, JR.'s teaching of triggering signal would increase the efficiency of Kalke's and Muramatsu's systems by allowing a terminal to receive provisioning directive remotely from a device management server.

46. Kalke, Muramatsu, and Martin, JR. did not teach containing a password in the triggering signal. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include a password in a triggering signal (e.g. request) in order for a terminal to access to a server because by doing so it would avoid unauthorized terminal accessing to a sensitive data in the server, thus increase the security of a system.

47. As per claim 16, Kalke, Muramatsu, and Martin, JR. taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 15 above. Martin, JR. further taught comprising: determining if the further triggering signal contains an instruction of making a connection (i.e. for establishing a provisioning session) to the device management server by the terminal (page 3, paragraph 29).

48. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Kalke, Muramatsu, and Martin, JR. because Martin, JR.'s teaching of determining if a triggering signal contains an instruction of making a connection to the device management server would increase the efficiency of Kalke's and Muramatsu's systems by allowing a terminal to receive provisioning directive remotely from a device management server.

49. As per claim 17, Kalke, Muramatsu, and Martin, JR. taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 16 above. Martin, JR. further taught comprises:

sending a start signal (i.e. forwarding the SMS provisioning message as a start signal) to a device management agent block of the terminal by the initialization content handler block (page 4, paragraph 30);

sending a further access-request signal containing a network access authentication to the device development server by the device management agent block (page 4, paragraphs 30-31); and

sending the management session signal by the device development server to the terminal for further configuring the terminal (page 4, paragraph 31).

50. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Kalke, Muramatsu, and Martin, JR. because Martin, JR.'s teaching of sending signal for further configuring the terminal would increase the efficiency of Kalke's and Muramatsu's systems by allowing a terminal to receive provisioning directive remotely from a device management server.

51. Applicant's arguments filed 6/27/07 with respect to claims 1-41 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

52. In the remarks, applicant argued that:

(1) None of the references cited teach "chain of trust comprising at least two consecutive exchanges of information between trusted elements of the network and the terminal".

(2) The motivation for combining references is irrelevant because this has nothing to do with the invention disclosed.

53. In response to point (1), Kalke teaches in figure 10, a process of self-activation comprising at least two consecutive exchanges of information between the terminal (MS 1020 and SGSN 1022 together are considered as the claimed terminal) and elements of the network (APN/DNS, GGSN, HLR(not shown), Gateway) (1052-1055, fig. 10; page 5, paragraphs 83-91). Kalke further teach a GGSN identifies a Home Location Register (HLR), which contains self-activation information, to the terminal (page 9, paragraph 149). Since the HLR is defined with trusted information such as self-activation information, hence the HLR is a trusted element of the network. The process of self-activation is considered as a "chain of trust" because it originated with a trusted HLR, and element (e.g., IP address for self-activation space on Gateway) provided by the trusted HLR is also trusted.

54. In response to point (2), applicant's argument that the motivation for combining references is irrelevant because this has nothing to do with the invention disclosed, the fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

CONCLUSION

55. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip C Lee whose telephone number is (571)272-3967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM TO 5:30 PM Monday to Thursday and every other Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

P.L.